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09/763,748	05/29/2001	Brett P Monia	RTSP-0100	1204
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LICATLA & TYRRELL P.C.			EXAMINER	
66 E. MAIN STREET MARLTON, NJ 08053			SCHULTZ, JAMES	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1635	7
		•	DATE MAILED: 08/27/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 5

Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1, 2, and 5-8 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,077,672. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims of U.S. Patent No. 6,077,672 anticipate the above listed claims of the instant application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 2, and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goeddel et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,563,039, applicants IDS) in view of Froehler, BC (U.S. Patent Number 5,256,775).

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The claims of the instant application are drawn to antisense compounds 8 to 30 nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TRADD such that its expression is inhibited, wherein said nucleic acids may also comprise internucleoside and sugar modifications.

Goeddel et al. teach sequences encoding TRADD, and also teach the use of antisense nucleic acids targeted to TRADD such that its expression is inhibited. Goeddel et al. do not teach antisense sequences that are 8-30 nucleotides long, or that such sequences may comprise internucleoside and sugar modifications.

Froehler, teaches the use of antisense sequences that are between 8-30 nucleotides long, wherein said antisense sequences comprise internucleoside and sugar modifications.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the antisense sequences as taught by Goeddel et al. and incorporate the internucleoside and sugar modifications as taught by Froehler et al. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modifications, because Goeddel et al. teach that inhibition of TRADD may inhibit undesirable cell growth such as that seen in cancer, and since Baracchini et al. teach that introducing such internucleoside and sugar modifications prolong their biological activity and half-life. One of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in formulating such compounds, because Goeddel et al. teach the sequences necessary for antisense inhibition, and since Froehler et al. teach the steps required in making such modifications, and since the steps required for such modifications are performed routinely by those of ordinary skill in the art. Thus, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the invention

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as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the tie the invention was made.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to J. Douglas Schultz whose telephone number is 703-308-9355. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John L. LeGuyader can be reached on 703-308-0447. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-3014 for regular communications and 703-305-3014 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0196.

James Douglas Schultz, PhD August 26, 2002

ANDREW WANG
PRIMARY EXAMINER